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To Our Readers, Our Patrons and Our Friends---A Happy and Prosperous New Year

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC NEWS

FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

JACOB DINEZOHN BURIED AT WARSAW.

London, Sept. 9.—(By I. J. P. B.) Ten thousand Jews among them Jewish deputies of the Polish Parliament, representatives of all synagogues and Jewish organizations, members of the American Food Commission at Warsaw, and Jewish soldiers took part in the elaborate and impressive ceremonies in connection with the funeral of the Jewish writer and charitable worker, Jacob Dinezohn, who died last week in Warsaw.

The funeral of the beloved "Father of the war-orphans" was one of the greatest mourning demonstrations which Warsaw has ever seen. Policemen and five hundred special officers were assigned by the authorities to keep order and to see that traffic in the streets did not interfere with the funeral procession.

Among the pallbearers were the Jewish writers, Z. Prilutski, Hillel Zeitlin and S. Anski. Practically all Warsaw Jewry was present at the mourning services in cemetery.

JEWIS IN SLOVAKIA.

London: (By I. J. P. B.) The Minister for Slovakia, Srober, in a speech made by him on August 3rd at Turocs, S. Martin, (Slovakia) opens a discussion by all government representatives and delegates of Slovakia. Srobar availed himself of the general questions regarding the problems of the Czech-Slovakian Republic in Slovakia for the purpose of inciting the representatives present against the Jews. Among other things he said: "Our Jews accuse us in their papers of introducing a reign of terror into Slovakia directed against the Jews; that our government is anti-Semitic, and that the Jews enjoy no rights whatever there. Nowhere in Slovakia are the Jews persecuted; if it does happen it is because of profiteering by the Jews and for treachery. But the same treatment would be meted

out to Christians in similar circumstances. The Jews have taken advantage of the Slovakian people, and the last invasion of Magyaria proved that the Jews did not keep the promises given by them to the government, and that they were unloyal. Enemies of government are punished throughout the world. During the Magyar invasion we were compelled to intern people, and various mistakes were made in this connection.

"One of the principal questions of the Slovakian Republic is the Jewish economic question. On that we must be agreed to a man. The Jews enjoyed privileges in Slovakia. These privileges must be cancelled, particularly where they were bestowed by the Magyar government for informants' services rendered them against Slovaks. Our economic success depends upon our emancipation from foreign Magyar capital which rules in Slovakia at the present time."

London: (By I. J. P. B.) The Slovakian political economical paper, "Povaskaske Illavy Listy," of July 25th under the title "Wrong Anti-Semitism," counsels against pogroms, but is more insistent in its demands for a thoroughly planned economic war against the Jews. The Slovakian is neither to sell to nor buy anything from a Jew. The paper is compelled to admit that the Jews are better business people than the Gentiles and they sell cheaper, ostensibly with a view to crippling Christian commerce. The paper complains that the Slovakian merchant is intent on getting rich quickly, and is therefore not in a position to compete with the Jews.

London: (By I. J. P. B.) The Olmutz paper "Pozor," under date of July 9th, says under the title: "Our Republic and Jewry:" It was "hands off the Jews" with us up to now. The Austrian government shielded them, and our republic would also regard it as reactionary were any one to draw

attention to their injurious activities

But we cannot refrain any longer from their doing against us. We must not forget what we owe to the Czechs both before and during the war. We demand that Jewish Bolshevik propaganda be put a stop to, and that all the misdeeds of the Jews against the Slovakian people be booked against them. Jewry is the source of all the evils which we are having to endure, and the biggest hindrance to the sound development of our republic.

THE ROUMANIAN PRESS ON LEO WOLFSON'S VISIT.

New York, (By I. J. P. B.) The arrival of Leo Wolfson in Roumania created a considerable stir in the country. For he was the first American journalist to visit this country, and that just at a time when Roumania was anxious for the sympathy of the progressive and cultivated countries, especially of America.

And so the entire Roumanian press came out with long articles and detailed accounts of Leo Wolfson and of his work in Roumania. Every step that he took, every trip that he made, was immediately chronicled for the Roumanian readers of the papers, just as if President Wilson himself had come to Roumania instead of Mr. Wolfson, the special correspondent of the International Jewish Press Bureau.

For example, the "Izbanda," the greatest morning paper in Bucharest, had two columns on its front page about Leo Wolfson; the same is true of the paper, "Adeberul." The daily, "Datchia," which is published by the greatest Roumanian poet, prints a long interview with Wolfson on its first page, while the French daily paper, "L'Orient," not only publishes a long article concerning Wolfson, but also makes a special feature for its readers of translation of Wolfson's article on Belgium.

The same treatment was accorded by the press of all the cities which Wolfson visited. In Kishinev, the Socialistic organ, "Kemara," printed an article concerning his visit, and the official paper, "Spatul Tzareye," under the title: "A Prominent Visitor," gives an account of his visit and of the banquet tendered to him by the journalists there, at which there were also present the Jewish Alderman, Bluestin, a representative of the Bessarabian minister, and the former war minister of the Bessarabian republic, Pantea.

At Chernovitz, the German papers, "Dos Volk," "Morgenblatt," and "Tageblatt," printed long articles about Wolfson's visit.

But while the general press sought to make a favorable impression upon him and to win his favor, the Roumanian Jewish papers in particular published especially friendly articles concerning Wolfson, and made use of his visit for general Jewish political ends.

The Jewish paper "Egalitaka," writes under the heading, "A Champion," on the life of Wolfson, and gives the following characterizations of our co-worker. He speaks from the heart, clearly, precisely, and is an agreeable talker. He impresses one with his intelligence, and with real knowledge of the questions with which he concerns himself. When one converses with him, one recognizes him as a man of great force, and one deplores the fact that such as he has had to forsake our country, Roumania. We have many other such Roumanian Jews abroad. But this loss has at the same time brought us good, for they are the best champions of Jewish rights for Roumania.

The paper then goes on to express its gratitude for Wolfson's visit, and its hope that he will continue to use his great influence and brilliant capabilities in behalf of the Roumanian Jews and their rights.